Canadian Courant
EXTRAORDINARY.

Montreal, May 16, 1814.

Highly Important.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

One of the first mercantile houses in this City, has received a letter from the Supercargo of a neutral vessel, in a long passage from Gottenburg dated off N. London, May 4, stating that that day he was boarded by the English ship Bulwark, of 74 uns, and informed that he could not go into any port of the United States. The captain of the Bulward informed, that he was direct from Bermuda, and that the Admiral (Cochrane) had ordered the blockade of the whole American coast, from Eastport to New Orleans.—That late accounts had been received from England, announcing that an ARMISTICE was signed between Bonaparte and the Allies on the 5th of March—and that there would be Peace on the Continent. That a formidable force was preparing in Englrnd for this country.

The above vessel being short of provisions, was going to Halifax.

The Negociation.

LONDON, March, 2.

We certainly did hope to witness the complete overthrow of the actual government of France, and that such also was the sincere wish of the greater majority of his Majesty's ministers, is a truth which cannot be controverted. We do not hesitate to assert, that the opinion of the cabinet was decidedly expressed in favour of the strenuous co-operation of this country, to accomplish so desirable an end. The despatches brought by Mr. Robinson produced, however, an effect directly contrary to those wishes. An insuperable obstacle to any plan which might for its object have the dethroning & denationalizing of Bonaparte was found in one of the leading powers of Europe, confederated as they were for chastising the ferocity and extinguishing the ambition of the common enemy. That power was Austria. The Emperor Francis was indeed willing to check the inordinate encroachments of the ruler of France, to set fixed and precise bounds to his territoral influence, vassalages and dependencies, to inflict upon him in the heart of his own dominions retributive punishment; but there he stopped. He could not consent that his son-in-law should cease to reign. The argument and entreaties of Russia, of Prussia, and of England, proved equally unavailing, and it was found necessary to yield to the inflexible determination of a power which, by a single movement of 100,000 men could turn the scales that held the balance of Europe. The reluctant, the forced, the painful acquiescence of Alexander and of Frederick William, consequently led to the still more reluctant assent of Great-Britain.

The necessity of the measure was apparent, and we think we are but doing common justice head of Lord Castlereagh in supposing th the overwhelming pressure of uncontrole ces, not under his own feelings, and the of the dangers arising from any treaty of France. Hence sprang the return of hence the sudden change of sentiment in net—and hence the adjournment of bo liament to the 21st inst.

Commercially Importa

ADM'L COCHRANE's PROCL

Since the above was put in type, we formation, that the Bulwark, one of Ad ships has arrived off N. London, in 6 d da, and sent a flag ashore with some pa the above neutral. By this flag, the fol tion was received :—

By the Honorable Sir ALEXANDE Knight of the Bath, &c. &c. &c. &

A PROCLAMATIO

WHEREAS, Admiral the Right Ho Borlase WARREN, did, by virtue of th thority to him given, by his Proclamati Halifax the sixteenth day of Novemb that not only the Ports and Harbors of Delaware, New-York, Charleston, P nah, and the river Mississippi, in the U merica, were, and still continued in a but also that part of Long Island Sound Coast lying between Montuck Point land opposite thereto, commonly called gether with all the Ports, Harbors, Cre of the North and East Rivers of New- others the Ports, Creeks, and Bays ab of Long-Island, and the state of New Ports, Harbors, Rivers, and Creeks ly the Sea-Coast of the states of East and sylvania, the Lower Countries on the land Virginia, North and South Carol all the Entrances from the Sea into the sippi were blockaded; And whereas, of the said Blockade, the enemy availi supplies which have been furnished by Communication to those ports and pla States which were left, open and unre dy fitted out numerous vessels of war, ged in constructing and setting forth Line as well as Frigates and other arm purpose of prosecuting the War with frustrating the object of the said Block

I Do, therefore, by virtue of the Po in me vested, declare, in addition to Places blockaded as aforesaid, all the Harbors, Bays, Creeks, Rivers, Inle and Sea Coasts of the said United S from the Point of Land commonly ca the Northern and Eastern boundaries United States and the British Province in America, to be in a strict and rigoro I do further declare that I have stati

re but doing common juſtice to the heart and ord Caſtlereagh in ſuppoſing that he ſunk under helming preſſure of uncontroleable circumſtanander his own feelings, and the firm conviction ngers ariſing from any treaty with the uſurper Hence ſprang the return of Mr. Robinſon— ſudden change of ſentiment in the Britiſh cabihence the adjournment of both houſes of parthe 21st inſt.

Commercially Important.

'L COCHRANE's PROCLAMATION.

he above was put in type, we have received in-, that the Bulwark, one of Admiral Cochrane's arrived off N. London, in 6 days from Bermuent a flag aſhore with ſome paſſengers taken in neutral. By this flag, the following Proclama- received :—

Honorable Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, of the Bath, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

REAS, Admiral the Right Honorable Sir John VARREN, did, by virtue of the Power and au- him given, by his Proclamation bearing date at he ſixteenth day of November, 1813, declare only the Ports and Harbors of the Cheſapeake, e, New-York, Charleſton, Port-Royal, Savanthe river Miſſiſippi, in the United States of Avere, and ſtill continued in a ſtate of Blockade, hat part of Long Iſland Sound, being the Sea ing between Montuck Point and the point of oſite thereto, commonly called Black Point ; toith all the Ports, Harbors, Creeks, and Entrances orth and Eaſt Rivers of New-York as well as all e Ports, Creeks, and Bays along the Sea Coaſt Iſland, and the ſtate of New-York, and all the arbors, Rivers, and Creeks lying and being on Coaſt of the ſtates of Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſey, Penn- the Lower Countries on the Delaware, Maryrginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and ntrances from the Sea into the ſaid River Miſſiſre blockaded ; And whereas, ſince the inſtitution id Blockade, the enemy availing himſelf of the which have been furniſhed by means of Neutral nication to thoſe ports and places of the ſaid U hich were left, open and unreſtricted, hath alreaout numerous veſſels of war, and is now engaonſtructing and ſetting forth ſeveral ſhips of the well as Frigates and other armed veſſels, for the of proſecuting the War with Great-Britain, and ng the object of the ſaid Blockade :

therefore, by virtue of the Power and Authority ſted, declare, in addition to the ſaid Ports and blockaded as aforeſaid, all the remaining Ports, , Bays, Creeks, Rivers, Inlets, Outlets, Iſlands, Coaſts of the ſaid United States of America, Point of Land commonly called Black Point to thern and Eaſtern boundaries between the ſaid tates and the Britiſh Province of New-Brunſwick ica, to be in a ſtrict and rigorous blockade. And hor declare that I have ſtationed a Naval Force off the ſaid Ports, and Places, herein before mentioned, a naval force adequate to maintain the ſaid blockade, in the moſt rigorous and effective manner. And I do hereby require the reſpective flag officers, Capts. commanders and Commanding Officers of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed and to be employed on the North American Station and all others whom it may concern, to pay the ſtricteſt regard and attention to the execution of this Proclamation. And I do caution and forbid the ſhips and veſſels of all and every nation in Peace and amity with the Crown of Great-Britain, from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming out or attempting to come out of any of the ſaid Ports, Harbors, Bays, Creeks, Inlets, Outlets, Iſlands, and Sea Coaſts, after due Notificaion of the ſaid blockade, under any pretence whatever : And that no perſon may plead ignorance of this Proclamation, I have cauſed the ſame to be publiſhed.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, the 25th day of April, 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

To the Reſpective Flag Officers, Captains, &c. &c. &c.

By command of the Vice Admiral.

WM BALHETCHET, Secretary.

A ſmall netural veſſel, which went out to Bermuda with the news of the raiſing of our Embargo, &c. had returned to New-Bedford. An embargo was laid at Bermuda the 25th of April, the date of Admiral Cochrane's Proclamation. The above neutral ſailed by ſpecial permiſſion on the 27th.

London accounts to March 10, have been received at Bermuda by the Monthly Packet. The news of the Continental Amiſtice comes in this way.

Miſcellaneous Paragraphs.

The Coſſacks lately had the good fortune to liberate about 1000 Engliſh priſoners in the interior of France, by attacking and diſperſing their eſcort.

We learn that Bonaparte has again imprisoned, his Holineſs the Pope, and deprived him of all communication with his Cardinals.

Orders, it is ſaid, have been ſent out by the Admiralty to the Britiſh cruizers, prohibiting the ranſoming of prizes made from the Americans.

The Racoon Britiſh armed veſſel out of Rio, has fallen in with and captured an American Indiaman, with a cargo of camphor, from Java, ſuppoſed to be worth from 70 to 80,000 pounds ſterling.

The Laſt Engliſh papers contains the official account of the action and capture of the French Frigate Eurotas. The conteſt was warmly maintained, and both veſſels dismantled. The loſs of the Engliſh was 20 killed and 40 wounded.

[This makes ſix French Frigates taken within a few months paſt.]

The Richmond Enquirer, of April 30, ſays :—"The enemy have taken poſſeſſion of one of the Tangier Iſlands, in the Cheſapeake bay, oppoſite the Accomack ſhore, have fortified it, mounted cannon, and built barracks."

The crew of the frigate Macedonian, ſailed from New-York for Albany on Thurſday laſt, on their way to the Lakes. Theſe hearty tars took leave of the Navy Yard in the moſt cheerful manner. The preſence of Commodore Rodgers, at their departure, occaſioned ſome additional air-rending huzzas.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*